

mother, he encountered a parade and was so fascinated by the music that he followed it all over town. It was not long before he began practicing on a small drum, and eventually moved on to playing on a full set. However, in his late teens he tired of carrying his drum set up and down the stairs of his apartment building, so in 1946 he switched to bass.

When he was only 19, Keter landed his first professional gig, playing for thirteen weeks in Washington, DC with saxophonist Carmen Leggio. He toured the country from 1949 through 1956, working with jazz singer Dinah Washington during the latter five years of the tour. Keter then teamed up with Charlie Byrd and Woody Herman to tour Europe and South America, before joining Ella Fitzgerald for a short tour that was the beginning of the twenty-four-year working partnership the two would share.

Over the years Keter played with many more jazz greats, such as Count Basie, Cannonball Adderly, Nat Adderly, Stan Getz, Kenny Burrell and Louis Bellson, playing venues all over the world. He was a member of the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Big Band and was inducted into the Washington Area Music Association Hall of Fame. And after playing on more than 100 recordings, Keter finally released his first solo album, *Bass, Buddies & Blues* in 1998, and soon followed it up with *Bass, Buddies, Blues Beauty Too*.

In addition to performing, Keter was a long-time instructor of music at Howard University in Washington, DC beginning in 1963. He also impacted his community as an educator through his commitment to instructing young people through various programs such as the Washington Performing Arts Society's *Concerts in Schools* and Prince George's County's *Arts Alive*.

Keter Betts is widely considered to be the most accomplished and highly respected bassist in jazz history. Keter's life and music impacted countless members of younger generations not only because of the excellence and originality he brought to his art, but because of his incredible wisdom, his insight, and his firm belief that every artist must strive to be unique and find his or her true voice.

Today Keter's family and friends will come together to celebrate his impact not only on the world of jazz, but on the innumerable lives he touched and artistic journeys he inspired. On behalf of the 9th Congressional District of California and the 14th Congressional District of Michigan, we salute and thank Keter Betts for his invaluable contributions to jazz music, our country and our world.

U.S. ARMY SPC. LAURO DELEON

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 2005

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor U.S. Army Spc. Lauro DeLeon, who died one year ago while serving as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Lauro joined the Army Reserves before graduating from Floresville (Texas) High School in 2003, seeing the military as a way of financing a college education. He then enrolled at Palo Alto College that fall to pursue

a degree in business, but soon learned he had been called up for active duty.

Lauro went to Baghdad as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom in February 2004. The Mojadi army was attacking the city, and Lauro's unit was stuck in camp for three days before making its way out of Baghdad.

During that summer of 2004, Lauro surprised his family with a return home as part of a two-week leave from the Army which he won in a lottery. Lauro, a good Christian man from a good Christian family, prayed that he would be granted the opportunity to go home to his family, and his number was the last one called.

Lauro then returned to Iraq to serve with the 644th Transportation Company. On September 8, 2004, the truck Lauro was driving went over an explosive device, killing Lauro and putting the soldier with him in critical condition.

While in Iraq, both Lauro and his mother, Grace Lopez, read a chapter a day from the Bible. She passed along a message that helped Lauro make it through the tough times: "Fear is not of God; whenever you start feeling fear, tell God to remove it." It is this faith that carried Lauro through the war, and it is this faith that continues to carry his family after his passing.

Along with all of our fallen servicemen and women, Lauro DeLeon has honored our nation by making the greatest sacrifice of all. It is the least we can do to offer these words of remembrance today. As always, our prayers remain with Lauro, his family, and all those representing our country in our Armed Forces.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6, ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of the features of H.R. 6 that will make a material difference in the protection of groundwater are the provisions making key reforms to the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program. The lack of serious attention to leaking tanks has been one of the main causes of groundwater and drinking water contamination by fuel and fuel additives. I applaud our Subcommittee Chairman, PAUL GILLMOR, who authored the LUST provisions in H.R. 6 and that I have enthusiastically included in this legislation. In addition, I agree with and support his interpretation of these provisions, as outlined in his Extension of Remarks that appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 28, 2005, on pages H6964-H6966. There are two specific provisions that deserve special mention.

First, in order to avoid the creation of unfunded mandates, the reference to Section 9508(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code in the newly created section 9014(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act should be considered to mean Section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in order to reflect changes made to Title XIII, Subtitle F, Section 1362. This Section of H.R. 6 creates a new Section 6430 at the end of Subchapter B of Chapter 65. It amends Section 9508(c) by striking the existing subsection 9508(c)(2) and renumbering sub-

section 9508(c)(1) as subsection 9508(c). As the chief author of this bill, it was never my intent to see LUST defunded and this instance should not be interpreted nor construed as nothing more than a drafting error since the historical construct and intent of the provisions in section 9014(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act are consistent with past versions addressing authorizations of appropriations under Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. Should it be necessary, I intend to immediately pursue statutory changes necessary to ensure proper use of collected transportation fuel taxes in the LUST program under the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Second, Section 1530 on Title XV addresses additional methods to protect groundwater, including state requirements on the use of secondarily contained underground storage tank systems or conversely requiring states to use installer and manufacturer requirements. If a state chooses secondary containment, then any new installation of an underground storage tank that is within 1,000 feet of community water system or potable water well must be secondarily contained. In addition, any tank or piping that is replaced on an underground storage tank that is within 1,000 feet of a community water system or potable water well must be secondarily contained. Repairs to an underground storage tank system, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), do not trigger any secondary containment requirements and gasoline dispensers must also be addressed as part of the secondary containment strategy. If, however, a state chooses installer and manufacturer certification, as well as financial responsibility requirements, this section requires tank installers and manufacturers to follow professional guidelines for tank products or comply with one of the new statutory requirements that are similar to subsections (d) and (e) of 40 CFR 280.20. In addition, this section requires installers and manufacturers to maintain evidence of financial assurance to help pay corrective action costs that are directly relatable to a faulty tank part or installation. The lone exception to the financial assurance requirement is where a tank owner or operator, who already maintains evidence of financial responsibility under Section 9003 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, is also the installer or manufacturer of the underground storage tank. I want to make clear that with respect to the financial responsibility option, the conference report references the existing financial responsibility authority contained in section 9003(d) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act that applies to owners and operators, and as such, it is the intent of this legislation that all of the authorities and flexibilities contained in 9003(d) apply to underground storage tank installers and manufacturers in the same way that they currently apply to owners and operators of underground storage tanks.

H.R. 6 also adds a new section 3022 to Title XXX of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The new section states: "It is the sense of Congress that Federal agencies conducting assessments of risks to human health and the environment from energy technology, production, transport, transmission, distribution, storage, use, or conservation activities shall use sound and objective scientific practices in assessing such risks, shall consider the best available science (including peer reviewed studies), and shall include a description of the